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Annex "A," Subparagraph 1b, AF15
Sociological Background

HISTORICAL SETTING

I. INTRODUCTION

•631 On the basis of historical and cultural development, no valid reason existed for designating the five provinces of Shantung, Anhwei, Kiangsu, Chekiang, and Fukien as a common and distinct unit. The grouping of these five provinces as the East China Region from 1949 to 1954 by the Communist regime was an accident of recent history. When the vast territory south of the Yellow River fell suddenly into Communist hands during 1949, the victors solved the problem of administering it by placing the various field army commanders in control of the provinces their armies held. The East China Region coincided with the territory held by the Third Field Army under Ch'en I.

II. HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

1/15 ### A. Interaction of the Yellow River and Yangtze River Cultures

Western Shantung along the present course of the Yellow River was at the eastern extremity of the prehistoric cultures from which developed the first organized state in China -- the Shang

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618 state's jurisdiction.[5]

In gathering together all the members of the tsu for the yearly rites honoring its ancestors, this social institution served to bring the poor and uncultured into contact with, and under the influence of, the well-to-do and educated gentry. Its more accomplished members headed the clan and represented the closest approximation to the ideal of the "superior man" (chün-tzu). Meetings with such men, whose behavior was patterned by leisure and education beyond the means of the great majority of society, provided the lower classes with living models for emulation and opportunities to impress the young with the proper attitude of respect toward their social superiors.

631 5K Another institution based on the family utilized by the state was the pao-chia system. As it was constituted under the Ch'ing Dynasty (1644 to 1912) and again in the 1930's by the National Government, ten adjacent families were grouped as a p'ai, ten p'ai as a chia, and ten chia, or one thousand households, as a pao. The head of each unit was responsible for the conduct and defense of those households under him, and the head of the pao had to answer to the government for the conduct

5. On the clan see Hu Hsien-chin, The Common Descent Group in China and Its Functions (Viking Fund Publications in Anthropology, No. 10), New York, The Viking Fund, Inc., 1948.

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596 and protection of the thousand households.

D. Economic Role

596 As the definition of the term "family" infers, it was the basic economic unit of the society. Real property such as land, houses, and workshops were owned by the family rather than by individuals. When disharmony caused the breakup of a joint family, its real property was divided among the constituent conjugal families, each as a new family claiming title to the portion of property which fell to its share.

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462 The peasant, artisan, and small-merchant families were units of both production and consumption. Male family members worked together in the fields, workshops, or stores to produce the goods on which the family mainly relied for a living. Sons nearly alway followed their father's occupation and seldom left home. Women worked in the home, taking care of the children and turning out the family's clothes and shoes. Where sericulture was practiced, women managed the entire industry from the cultivation of mulberry trees to the weaving of cloth. Food and clothing were allotted each member according to his needs, as they were determined by the head of the house and permitted by the family's circumstances.

Annex "A," Subparagraph 2b,
Political Background

GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

631 The term East China was first adopted by the Communist Party of China in 1949 when the five provinces of Shantung, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Chekiang, and Fukien were consolidated under the military rule of Ch'en I, one of the commanders of the four field armies. It appears that these provinces are to have a special mission in the national defense and for the first time in China's history, five provinces are grouped into a region which forms a strategic security barrier along the seacoast.

The following tabulation gives the statistics of population and area of these five provinces.

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	SHANTUNG	KIANGSU	ANHWEI	CHEKIANG	FUKIEN
Population	48,876,192	41,252,192	30,343,637	28,865,747	13,142,721
Area (square kilometers). . .	140,000	100,000	144,000	102,000	120,000

Kuang-ming Jih-pao [Enlightenment Daily], Peking, November 1, 1954, p. 1; Chung-hua Jen-min Kung-ho-kuo Fen-sheng Ti-t'u [Atlas of the People's Republic of China by Provinces], Shanghai, Ti-t'u ch'u-pan-she, 1953, p. 19.

I. GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE IN THE COMMUNIST PRE-CONSTITUTION PERIOD

The beginning of Communist rule in these provinces can be dated from the Communits capture of their capitals: (1) Tsinan, capital of Shantung, Sept. 26, 1948; (2) Nanking, capital of the Nationalist Government, April 23, 1949, and Shanghai, city of Kiangsu, May 27, 1949; (3) An ch'ing (Anking), old capital of

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631 Anhwei, about April 23, 1949; (4) Hangchow, capital of Chekiang, May 3 1949; and (5) Foochow, capital of Fukien, August 17, 1949.

In the pre-Constitution period, the Chinese Communists were not certain whether a federal or a unitary system of government would be preferable. For a short period they tried a system of "regional administrations." Within China proper the government of the area was called "The Military and Political Committee of the Greater Area." But Manchuria was given the name of "The People's Government of the Northeast," which -- as it seemed to the Central Government -- was inappropriate for governments of regions inside the Great Wall. The greater administrative area was another version of the Union Republic of the USSR, which the Chinese Communists wanted to transplant to China. After a two-year period of experiment, the operation of the greater area was found unsatisfactory, and Liu Shao-ch'i condemned them as "independent kingdoms."[1]

Chou En-lai's Government Administration Council passed a resolution, in November 1952, that the Committee of the Greater Area should be changed from "Military and Political Committee" to "Administrative Committee," with the status of an agent of the Central People's Government. After

1. The term "independent kingdom" appears in Liu Shao-ch'i's report to the 4th plenary session of the 7th Central Committee, February 6-10, 1954.

631 the nature and function of the Administrative Committee was changed to that of an agent, the members of the committee no longer were appointed by the Central People's Government, that is, Mao Tse-tung's Council, but were recommended by the Government Administration Council, that is, controlled by Chou En-lai. Although the Political-Legal Commission, the Financial-Economic Commission, the Cultural-Educational Commission, and the People's Control Commission within the Committee of the Greater Area were kept intact, some of the other departments of that committee became subordinate to the ministries of the Central People's Government.

On August 7, 1952, the provinces of Kiangsu and Anhwei, which had been cut into halves, Su-pei, Su-nan, Huan-pei and Huan-nan, respectively, regained their status as independent provinces. The change of the Military and Political Committee into the Administrative Committee was a sign that China, which has been a unitary state for the past two thousand years, could not be transformed into a federal state resembling the pattern of Soviet Russia.

The organization and structure of the Administrative Committee of the Greater Administrative Area is given as follows:

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The Government Administration Council

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The Administrative Committee of the Greater Administrative Area (Region)

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The Political-Legal Commission	The Financial-Economic Commission	The Cultural-Educational Commission	The People's Control Commission

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The Provincial People's Government Committees

Department of Civil Affairs
Department of Public Security
Department of National Minorities
Department of Overseas Chinese
Department of Finance
Department of People's Provincial Bank
Department of Industry and Commerce
Department of Industries
Department of Transportation
Department of Post and Telegraph
Department of Agriculture and Forestry

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[continued from previous page]

Department of Labor
Department of Education
Department of Health
Department of Information and Publication
Department of Committee for Prevention of Illiteracy

All of these departments were subordinate (1) to the Administrative Committee of the Greater Area; that is, to the Political-Legal Commission and to the other commissions; (2) to the provincial People's Government; and (3) to the ministries concerned. Such a complicated system of subordination and control tends to slow down the work of administration. What is more important is that too much power was given in the Greater Area Government Committee; in some areas officials were given free rein and misused their authority. This may be one of the causes for the purge of Kao Kang, the Governor of Manchura. Consequently, the system of the Greater Area was again revised and, at last, abolished on June 14, 1954, three months before the promulgation of the Communist Constitution.

III. GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE BELOW THE PROVINCIAL LEVEL

0631 The following paragraphs deal with the governments below the provincial level: There are the municipal government, the county government, and the hsiang or chen government. The urban population lives in a municipality, while the county and the hsiang or chen are found in rural or semi-rural areas. However, between the provincial and the county level there is an agent of the provincial government who inspects the work of different county governments within the district.

According to Article 53 of the Communist Constitution, the country is divided into provinces, autonomous regions (for minority nationalities) and special municipalities, which in turn, are divided into autonomous chou, counties, and municipalities. The counties are further divided into hsiang. In general the province, the municipality, the county, and the hsiang are fundamental divisions. There is, as well, an administrative district which is below the province and above the county. According to Article 42 of the Organic Law of the local People's congresses and local People's councils: "The Provincial People's Council when it is found necessary, can establish Administrative District Commissioner's offices as its agents, with the approval of the State Council." This is the legal basis for dividing a whole province into administrative districts. It is more or less similar to a prefect under the Manchu Dynasty, the functions of which were to look after and to inspect the work of the government of the counties

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•631 and hsiang; but it is an administrative division and has no constitutional basis; that is, it can be changed or abolished. The number and the respective names of the municipalities, counties, and administrative districts in these five provinces are given as follows:

Political Subdivisions[7]

I. One municipality under the direct control of the Central People's Government: Shanghai.

II. Five Provinces

A. Shantung Province. Capital, Tsinan.

1. Four municipalities (cities): Tsinan, Tsingtao, Yentai (Cheefoo), Lin-ch'ing.
2. One industrial and mining district under the direct control of the provincial government: Tzu-po Industrial Mining District.
3. Eleven Districts:
   a) T'ai-an (District administrative office at T'ai-an), 12 counties: T'ai-an Lai-wu, Hsin-t'ai, Tsu-yang Ssu-shui, Ning-yang, Tung-p'ing, Fei-ch'eng P'ing-yin, Ch'ang-ch'ing Li-ch'eng, Chang'ch'iu.
   b) Te-chou (District administrative office at Te-chou) one municipality: (Te-chou); 12 counties: Te, Lo-ling, Te-p'ing, Shang-ho, Chi-yang Lin-i, Ping-yuan, Yu-ch'eng, Ch'i-ho, En Wu-ch'eng, Hsia-chin.
   c) Hui-min (District administrative office at the town of Pei-chen in Pin-hsien) 15 counties: Hui-min, Yang-hsin, Wu-ti, Chan-hua Ken-li Li-chin, Pin P;u-t'ai, Kuang-jao, Po-hsing Kao-ch'ing, Ch'i-tung,

Footnotes 6 and 7. [See end of this list.] [E47]

• 631 Ch'ang-shan, Huan-t'ai, Tsou-p'ing.

d) Ch'ang-wei (District administrative office at Wei-fang Municipality), one municipality: Wei-fang; 9 counties: Wei. Lin-tzu, Ch'ang-i, Ch'ang-nan, An-ch'iu, Lin-ch'ü, Ch'ang-lo, I-tu, Shou-kuang; one subdistrict: Yang-chiao-kou.

e) Lai-yang (District administrative office at Lai-yang), 10 counties: Lai-yang, Lai-hsi, Liao-lan, P'ing-tu, Yeh-nan, Yeh, Chao-yuan, Huang, P'eng-lai, Ch'i-hsia; one special subdistrict: Ch'ang-shan-tao.

f) Wen-teng (District administrative office at the town of Wen-ch'eng in K'u-lun hsien), one municipality: Wei-hai; 8 counties: Wen-teng, Yung-ch'eng, Ju-shan, Hai-yang, Fu-shan, Mu'p'ing, K'un-lun, Shih-tao.

g) Chiao-chou (District administrative office at Chiao-hsien), 9 counties: Chiao, Chi-mo, Chi-tung, Chiao-nan, Ts-ang-ma, Wu-lien, Chu-ch'eng, Kao-mi, Jih-chao.

h) Lin-i (District administrative office at Lin-i), 12 counties: Lin-i, P'ing-i, Lin-shu, T'an-ch'eng, Ts'ang-shan, Fei, I-shui, Chü, Chu-nan, I-nan, Meng-yin, I-yüan.

i) Ch-ning(District administrative office at Ch-ning), one municipality: Chi-ning; 13 counties: T'eng, Yu-t'ai, Chin-hsiang, Chia-hsiang, I, Hsueh-ch'eng, Fu-shan, Chi-ning, Tzu-yang, Ch'ü-fo, Tsou, Wen-shang, Wei-shan.

j) Ho-tse (District administrative office at Ho-tse), 10 counties: Ho-tse, Chüan-ch'eng,

●63/ Yün-ch'eng, Liang-shan, Ting-t'ao, Ts'ao Tan, Ch-eng-wu, Chü-yeh, Fu-ch'eng.

k) Liao-ch'eng (District administrative office at Liao-ch'eng), 16 counties: Liao-ch'eng, Po-p'ing, Ch'ing-p'ing, Kao-t'ang, Shih-p'ing, Tung-o, Shou-chang, Yang-ku, Fan, P'u, Ku'an-ch'ao, Hsin, Kuan, Kuan-t'ao, Lin-ch'ing, T'ang-i.

B. Kiangsu Province. Capital, Nanking.

1. Six municipalities (cities): Nanking, Hsü-chou, Wu-hsi, Su-chou (Soochow), Ch'ang-chou, Nan-t'ung.
2. Eight Districts:
   a) Chen-chiang (District administrative office at Chen-chiang Municipality), one municpality: Chen-chiang; 10 counties: Tan-t'u, Yang-chung, Tan-yang, Wu-chin, Chin-t'an, Li-yang, Kao-shun, Li-shui, Chü-yung, Chiang-ning.

   b) Yang-chou (District administrative office at Yang-chou), 2 municipalities: Yang-chou, T'ai-chou; 10 counties: Chiang-tu, Kao-yu, Pao-ying, Hsing-hua, T'ai, T'ai-hsing, Ching-chiang, I-cheng, Chiang-p'u, Liu-ho.

   c) Huai-yin (District administrative office at Ch'ing-chiang municipality), one municipality: Ch'ing-chiang, 7 counties: Huai-yin, Ssu-yang, Su-ch'ien, Shu-yang, Kuan-yün, Lien-shui, Huai-an.

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●631 d) Hsü-chou (District administrative office at Hsü-chou), one municipality: Hsin-hai-lien; 10 counties: T'ung-shan, P'i, Kan-yü, Tung-hai, Hsiao, Tang-shan, Feng, P'ei, Hsin-i, Sui-ning.

e) Yen-ch'eng (District administrative office at Yen-ch'eng-hsien), 7 counties: Yen-ch eng, Chien-hu, Fo-ning, Pin hai, She-yang, Ta-feng, Tung-t'ai.

f) Nan-t'ung (District administrative office at Nan-t'ung), 7 counties: Nan-t'ung, Ju-kao, Hai-an, Ju-tung, Hai-men, Ch'i-tung, Ch'ung-ming.

g) Sung-chiang (District administrative office at Sung-chiang-hsien), 9 counties: Sung chiang, Shang-hai, Ch'uan-sha, Nan-hui, Feng-hsien, Chin-shan, Ch'ing-p'u, Chia-ting, Pao-shan.

h) Soochow (District administrative office at Soochow) one municipality: Ch'ang-shu; 9 counties: Wu, Ch'ang-shu, T'ai-ts'ang, K'un-shan, Wu-chiang, I-hsing, Wu-hsi, Chiang-yin, Chen-tse.

C. Anhwei Province. Capital, Hofei

1. Six municipalities (cities): Hofei, Huai-nan, Wu-hu, Pang-pu, An-ch'ing Tun-ch'i.
2. Seven Districts:

a) Liu-an (District administrative office at Liu-an), 7 counties; Liu-an, Huo-ch'iu, Shou, Fei-hsi, Shu-ch'eng, Huo-shan, Chin-chai.

•631 b) Fo-yang (District administrative office at Fo-yang), 10 counties: Fo-yang, T'ai-ho, Hao Wo-yang, Meng-ch'eng, Feng-t'ai, Ying-shang, Fo-nan, Lin-ch'üan, Chieh-shou.

c) Su-hsien (District administrative office at Su-hsien), 7 counties: Su, Ling-pi, Ssu, Ssu-hung, Wu-ho, Huai-yüan, Sui-ch'i.

d) Ch'u-hsien (District administrative office at Ch'u-hsien), 9 counties: Ch'u, Lei-an, Chia-shan, Hsü-i, Ping-hui, Ch'üan-chiao, Ting-yüan, Feng-yang. Fei-tung.

e) Wu-hu (District administrative office at Wu-hu), 13 counties: Wu-hu, Han-shan, Ho, Tang-t"u, Lang-ch'i, Kuang-te, Hsuan-ch"eng, Ching, Nan-ling, Fan-ch'ang, Lu-chiang. Wu-wei, Ts'ao.

f) Hui-chou (District administrative office at Tun-ch'i), 9 counties: Hsi, Hsiu-ning, I, Ch'i-men Shih-tai, T'ai-p'ing, Chi-ch'i, Ching-te, Ning-kuo.

g) An-ch'ing (District administrative office at An-ch'ing), 13 counties: Huai-ning, T'ung-ch'eng, Hu-tung, T'ung-ling, Ch'ing-yang, Kuei-ch'ih, Chih-te, Tung-liu, Wang-chiang, Su-sung, T'ai-hu, Ch'ien-shan, Yüeh-hsi.

D. Chekiang Province. Capital, Hangchow.

1. Seven municipalities (cities): Hang-chow, Ningpo, Wen-chou, Shao-hsing, Chia-hsing, Hu-chou, China-hua.

• 631 2. Four counties under the direct control of the provincial government: Hang, Hsiao-shan, Hsin-teng, Fu-yang.

3. Six districts:

a) Chia-hsing (District administrative office at Chia-hsing), 17 counties: Lin-an, Hsiao-feng, Yü-ch'ien, Wu-k'ang, Yü-hang, Ch'ang-hua, Chia-hsing, Chia-shan, P'ing-hu, Hai-yen, Hai-ning, Ch'ung-te, Te-ch'ing, T'ung-hsiang, Wu-hsing, Ch'ang-hsing, An-chi.

b) Ningpo (District administrative office at Ningpo), 13 counties: Yin, Chen-hai, Ning-hai, Feng-hua, Hsin-ch'ang, Sheng, Shang-yü, Yü-yao, Tz-u-ch'i, Shao-hsing, Lin-hai, T'ien-t'ai, San-men.

c) Wen-chou (District administrative office at Wen-chou), 17 counties: Yung-chia, Lo-ch'ing, Yü-huan, Jui-an, P'ing-yang, Wen-ch'eng, T'ai-shun, Ching-ning, Ch'ing-yuan, Lung-ch'üan, Yün-ho, Li-shui, Ch'ing-t'ien, Tung-t'ou, Huang-yai, Wen-ling, Hsien-chü; one sub-district: Haimen.

d) Ch'u-chou (District administrative office at Ch'ü-hsien), 8 counties: Ch'ü, Lung-yu, Hsuan-p'ing, Sung-yang, Hsü-ch'ang, Chiang-shan, Ch'ang-shan, K'ai-hua.

• 631 e) Chin-hua (District administrative office at Chin-hua), 17 counties: Chin-hua, I-wu, Chu-k'ai, Tung-yang, P'an-an, Yung-k''ang, Chin-yün, Wu-i, T'ang-ch'i, Lan-ch'i, Shou-ch'ang, Hsü-an, Shun-an, Chien-te, P'u-chiang, T'ung-lu, Fen-shui.

f) Chou-shan (District administrative office at Ting-hai), 5 counties: P'u-t'o, Tai-shan, Sheng-ssu, Hsiang-shan, Ting-hai.

E. Fukien Province. Capital, Fu-chou (Foochow).

1. Four municipalities (cities): Foochow, Amoy, Ch'uan-chou, Chang-chou.
2. Eight districts:

a) Min-hou (District administrative office at Lo-chou in Min-hou Hsien), 8 counties: Min-hou, Lien-chiang, Lo-yüan, Ch'ang-lo, P'ing-t'an, Fu-ch'ing, Yung-t'ai, Min-ch'ing.

b) Chin-chiang (District administrative office at Ch'üan-chou), 10 counties: Chin-chiang, Hui-an, Hsien-yu, P'u-t'ien, Chin-men, Nan-an, T'ung-an, An-ch'i, Yung-ch'un, Te-hua.

c) Lung-ch'i (District administrative office at Chang-chou), 10 counties: Lung-ch'i, Hua-an, Ch'ang-t'ai, Hai-ch'eng, Chang'p'u, Tung-shan, Chao-an, Yün-hsiao, P'ing-ho, Nan-ching.

d) Lung-yai (District administrative office at Lung-yai), 7 counties: Lung-

631 yai, Chang-p'ing, Yung-ting, Shang-hang, Wu-p'ing, Ch'ang-ting, Lien-ch'eng.

e) Yung-an (District administrative office at Yung-an), 7 counties: Yung-an, San-yüan, Ta-t'ien, Ning-yang, Ch'ing-liu, Ning-hua, Ming-ch'i.

f) Nan-p'ing (District administrative office at Nan-p'ing), 9 counties: Nan-p'ing, Ku-t'ien, P'ing-nan, Yu-ch'i, Sha, Shun-ch'ang, Chiang-lo, T'ai-ning, Chien-ning.

g) Chien-yang (District administrative office at Chien-yang), 9 counties: Chien-yang, Shao-wu, Kuang-tse, Ch'ung-an, P'u-ch'eng, Shui-chi, Sung-ch'i, Cheng-ho, Chien-ou.

h) Fu-an (District administrative office at Fu-an), 7 counties: Fu-an, Shih-yung, Fu-ting, Hsia-p'u, Ning-te, Chou-ning, Shou-ning.

[Footnotes Nos. 6 and 7 from a previous page.]

6. Note that when the name of a Chinese county is express in a monosyllable, it is the practice to add to it the word hsien (county). For example, Pin becomes Pin-hsien. If the name is expressed in two or more syllables, it is not necessary to add hsien. In the list below, hsien has been omitted as understood.

7. Jen-min Shou-ts'e [People's Handbook], Tientsin, Ta-kung pao, 1955, pp. 234-35.

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668 of hsiang governments is the strengthening of
632 rural leadership. The principle of collective leadership was the central theme. It called for redesignation of the Committee jobs, the introduction of new administrative procedures, and the strengthening of Party leadership over other mass organizations. The old practice of concentration of power in one individual and the delegation of power to a few were declared outmoded methods.

C. The Election and the Post-Constitution Period

666 The Communists' announcement of nation-wide elections in 1953 indicated the degree of confidence in their power at the basic administrative levels. However, the elections held in 1953 and 1954 served again as an instrument to liquidate opposition.

668 In the East China Region, the attempt to
631 abolish the village as an administrative unit and to reallocate hsiang administrations has been designated as one of the tasks involved in the establishment of Communist power in the rural area prior to the elections.[57] However, before 1953 such tasks were restricted to a few places and served to gain experience before

57. Directive of rural political works, ibid., July 9, 1952, p. 1.

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668 these tasks were introduced in a wide area.
631 The reallocation of ch'ü and hsiang administrative units increased the number of units and facilitated control. In some places a hsiang was redivided into two parts. A directive[58] issued in May 1953 by the Shantung Party Sub-Bureau on the reconstruction of key counties was a renewed effort of the Party to enforce the reallocation and to prepare for the nationwide election in 1954.

After the promulgation of the Communist Constitution, political power was further strengthened. The hsiang People's Congress now holds highest authority but true power remains with the hsiang People's Council. Since these two institutions have gone through the two stages of construction and consolidation, Communist power is securely entrenched in the rural areas. On the other hand, with rising peasant resistance and maladministration of Communist policies in the rural areas, the Communist have encountered many obstruction. As a result, two drastic measures were taken by the regime in 1955. One measure was to overhaul the agricultural producers' co-operatives,[59]

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58. People's Daily, May 9, 1953, p. 1.

59. "Wei-shen-ma Pi-hsü Chung-shih Nung-yeh Sheng-ch'an Ho-tso-she Ti Kung-ku Kung-tso?" ["Why Should the Work of Solidification of the Agricultural Producers' Co-operatives be Stressed?"], New China Monthly, March 1955, pp. 133-34.

668 and the other was the announcement of the first
•631 Rural Basic Level Organization Conference[60] in April 1955. The basic task of the conference was the strengthening of Party leadership in agricultural producers' co-operative organizations and the gradual collectivization of farm production.

IV. PARTY CONTROL IN THE CITIES

668 Following the course that had proved successful in the rural districts, the Communists in the cities established and consolidated their control. The Democratic Reform Movement and the Suppression-of-counter-revolutionaries Movement directed at the trade unions and at the urban population, and the violent and widespread Three-Anti and Five-Anti campaigns, directed at the Party, administration, industrial, and business circles of society in effect performed functions similar to those of the land reform in the rural areas.

However, Communist control in the city is retained through the maintenance of a set of control organizations, extending from workers' trade unions to the students' federation and reaching into every street. Following is a brief discussion of the different organizations.[61]

60. People's Daily, March 9, 1955, p. 1.
61. Ibid., January 1, 1955, p. 1.

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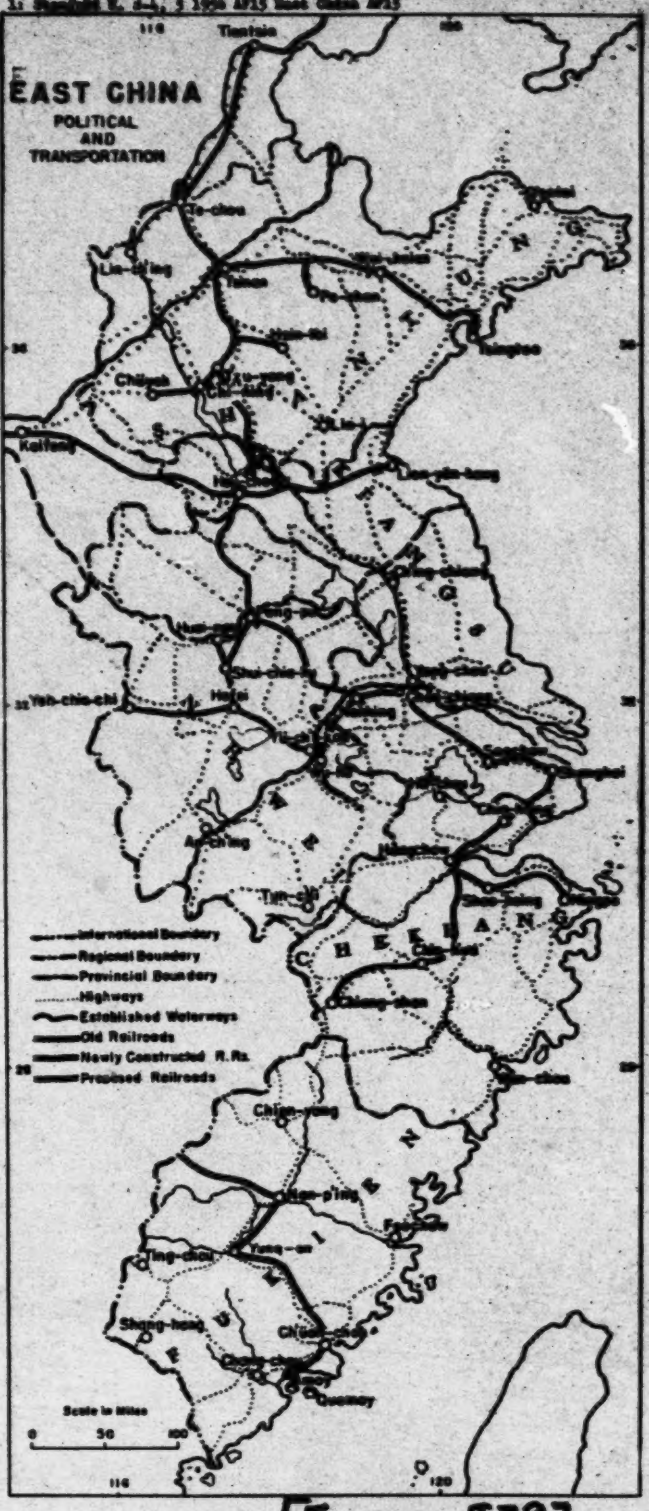

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